

LIBRARY


BOROUGH OF KETTERING

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29530386>

BOROUGH OF KETTERING

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947

Table of Contents

	PAGE
Public Health Committee	4
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	4
Staff	5
Clinics, etc.	6
Introductory Letter	7
Summary of Statistics	9
Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year	9
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1947 ..	10
Résumé of the Development of Health Services in the Area..	12
General Provision of Health Services in the Area:	
Nursing in the Home	22
Midwives	22
Laboratory Facilities	22
Hospitals	23
Ambulance Facilities	23
Clinics and Treatment Centres	23
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	23
Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital ..	23
Cleanliness	23
Government Evacuation Scheme	24
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area:	
Water Supply	24
Drainage and Sewerage	27
Rivers and Streams	27
Closet Accommodation	27
Public Cleansing	28
Private Street Works	28
Sanitary Inspection of the Area:	
House Inspection	28
Inspection and visits, etc.	29
Notices Served	31
Sanitary Work carried out	31
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations	34
Swimming Baths and Pools	34
Eradication of Bed Bugs	34
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	34
Factories and Workshops	36
Housing:	
General observations as to housing conditions	37
Inspection of dwelling-houses	38
Remedy of defects without service of formal notices ..	38
Action under statutory powers	38
Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding	39

Contents—continued.	PAGE
Inspection and Supervision of Food:	
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 to 1941	40
Ice-Cream	41
Meat and Other Foods	41
Bakehouses	43
Fried Fish Shops	43
Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases:	
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	44
Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1947 ..	45
Small-pox	45
Typhus	45
Scarlet Fever	45
Diphtheria	45
Enteric Fever	45
Pneumonia	45
Erysipelas	46
Anterior Poliomyelitis	46
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	46
Dysentery	46
Measles	46
Whooping Cough	46
Chicken-pox, Mumps, German Measles	46
Influenza	46
Food Poisoning	46
Tuberculosis	46
Scabies	47
Disinfecting and Cleansing Station	47
Maternity and Child Welfare:	
Ante-natal and Post-natal supervision	48
Maternal Mortality	49
Puerperal Pyrexia	49
Maternity Accommodation	49
Premature Infants	50
Consultant Obstetrician	52
Emergency Unit	52
Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children	52
Home Helps	53
Supply of Sheets	53
Notification of Births	53
Stillbirths	53
Infantile Mortality	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	54
The Pre-School Child	54
Linden Avenue Nursery	54
Deaths	54
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order	55
Vitamins and Iron Preparations	55
Child Welfare Centres	55
The Work of the Health Visitors	56
Treatment	56
Ophthalmic Clinic	56
Aural Clinic	56
Orthopaedic Clinic	56
Dental Clinic	56
Minor Ailment Clinic	57
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	57
Miscellaneous:	
Child Life Protection	57
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939	57
Boarded-Out Children	57
Examination of Employees	57
Cremation	57

BOROUGH OF KETTERING

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

December, 1947

Members:

Councillor W. J. Litchfield (*Chairman*)
The Mayor, Alderman E. A. C. Woodcock, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P.
„ C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
„ G. B. Smith, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook, J.P.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ A. J. McForan
„ J. R. Sadler, J.P.
„ B. Smith
„ L. P. Strong
„ R. W. Tailby
„ W. Walden

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

December, 1947

Alderman Mrs. F. E. Clarke, J.P. (*Chairman*)
The Mayor, Alderman E. A. C. Woodcock, J.P.
Alderman W. Dyson, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. G. A. Cook, J.P.
„ H. Hodge, C.C.
„ C. Parker
„ J. R. Sadler, J.P.
„ R. Thorpe
Mrs. M. B. Barwell
Miss F. M. Pollard, M.A., J.P. } Co-opted Members
Mrs. E. E. Porter }

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

Cecil B. Hogg, M.D., CH.B. (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (1) (to 26th November, 1947)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

F. Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (1)

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

E. Harries-Jones, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

*Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat :

N. E. Kendall, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

*Orthopaedic Surgeon :

F. Wilson Stuart, M.D., CH.M. (Aberd.)

*Consultant Obstetrician :

R. Watson, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. (Belf.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeon :

J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. Deuce, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

A. E. Innes, B.SC. (Econ.), D.P.A., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (from 24th February, 1947)

L. Hague, B.E.M., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (from 14th April, 1947)

P. H. Burge, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (4) (to 8th February, 1947)

J. R. Davenport, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (4)

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

Miss G. Barrett (1) (5) (6) (to 2nd September, 1947)

Miss E. E. Bell (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss L. McCaffrey (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss R. M. Crawford (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss B. G. Partridge (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss H. M. White (1) (5) (6) (7) (from 1st Dec., 1947)

Mrs. M. P. Loasby (1) (5) (6) (Temporary)

Chief Clerk :

J. F. Burridge

Clerks :

R. Sindall (to 8th January, 1947)

L. S. Brace (to 11th January, 1947)

A. J. Cavadino (Temporary) (to 9th October, 1947)

K. C. Vidler (from 3rd November, 1947)

Mrs. M. E. Linnell

Miss M. J. Plowright

Miss G. A. Flecknor

* Part time.

(1) Exchequer Grants. (2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.
(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(5) General Hospital Trained Nurse. (6) Certified Midwife.

(7) Health Visitor's Certificate.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

<i>Description</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Where held</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	School Lane ..	Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. (except first Tuesday of month) Thursday, 2 p.m. Friday, 9.30 a.m. First Tuesday of month, 9.30 a.m. By appointment Every weekday, 9 a.m.	Kettering Borough Council " " " " " " " " Northamptonshire County Council Education Committee
Ante-natal Clinic ..	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers ..	St. Philip's Hall School Lane ..	First Tuesday of month, 9.30 a.m. By appointment Every weekday, 9 a.m.	Northamptonshire County Council Education Committee
Post-natal Clinic ..	Examination of mothers after childbirth	School Lane ..	By appointment Every weekday, 9 a.m.	Northamptonshire County Council Education Committee
Immunisation Clinic ..	Prophylaxis against diphtheria	Manor House	By appointment	"
Minor Ailment Clinic ..	Treatment of minor ailments	Manor House	Every weekday, 9 a.m.	"
Dental Clinic ..	Dental treatment	Manor House	Every weekday by appointment ..	"
Inspection Clinic ..	Examination of pre-school and school children ..	Manor House	By appointment	"
Ophthalmic Clinic ..	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Manor House	By appointment	"
Speech Clinic ..	Treatment of speech defects..	Manor House	By appointment	"
Child Guidance Clinic ..	Psychotherapeutic treatment	Manor House	By appointment	"
Orthopaedic Clinic ..	Examination and supervision of cripples	Co-operative & Labour Institute, Newland St.	First & third Mondays of month, 2 p.m. ..	Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital
After-care Clinic ..	After-care of orthopaedic cases	Co-operative & Labour Institute, Newland St.	Second & fourth Mondays of month, 2 p.m.	"
Cleansing Station ..	Treatment of scabies and cleansing of verminous cases	Disinfecting Station ..	By appointment	Kettering Borough Council
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis	Market Street..	Friday, 10 a.m.	Northamptonshire County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

June, 1948.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer for the year 1947.

Your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. B. Hogg, who died on the 26th November, was absent on account of illness from the 20th October, and from that date I have acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, receiving part-time assistance for three hours weekly from Dr. C. F. Howes, since the 2nd December.

The contents of this report have been compiled in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 170/47, dated the 31st December, 1947. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General; this was received on the 25th May, 1948.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough is 36,500.

The birth-rate per 1,000 total population, which increased slightly from 19.27 in 1946 to 19.89, is below that for England and Wales, which is 20.5. The still-birth rate of 0.55 per 1,000 total population is higher than it was last year, but compares favourably with that for England and Wales, which is 0.50. The still-birth rate per 1,000 total births is 26.81, compared with 8.66 in 1946 and 16.08 in 1945.

The death rate from all causes per 1,000 total population is 12.55, compared with 11.73 for 1946 and 12.0 for England and Wales. Of the 458 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and tuberculosis accounted for 167, 81 and 22 respectively, together making 58.9 per cent. of the total.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births is nil for the fifth successive year. The infantile mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births, is 24.79, compared with 32.02 for 1946 and 41 for England and Wales.

The statistics for the Borough, when compared with the figures for other areas, which are shown on page 10, can be regarded with some degree of satisfaction; nevertheless it is hoped that they will give rise, not to any feeling of complacency, but rather to the desire and determination to do better in the future.

As the year under review will be the last complete year for which the Kettering Borough Council will be the Welfare Authority, on account of the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, I have included in this report a résumé of the growth of the health services in the Borough since 1907, and this is a record of which you may well be proud. Such development has only been achieved by the untiring efforts of those connected with the work throughout the years and of the continued interest and assistance of the Authority.

I desire to thank Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Haugh, O.B.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for information regarding housing, water supply, drainage and sewerage and public cleansing, which is incorporated in the report.

I wish to express my appreciation of the willing co-operation and support of the Borough Councillors, especially the members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, the officials and staff of the Public Health Department for their valuable assistance in carrying out the work of this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FLORENCE BENTHAM,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population ..	36,500
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books	10,302
Rateable Value	£243,126
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£970

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

LIVE BIRTHS					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	690	350	340
Illegitimate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	36	18	18
Totals ..					726	368	358

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population .. 19.89

STILL BIRTHS					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20	10	10
Illegitimate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals ..					20	10	10

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 26.81

DEATHS					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
					458	239	219

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.55

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Other Puerperal Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24.79
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	..	..	..	24.64
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	..	..	..	27.78

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 81

Deaths from Measles (all ages) nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) nil

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr
England and Wales ..	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000) ..	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.8	37
KETTERING	19.89	0.55	12.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.79

		Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal infections	Others	Total
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :		0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85	1.17
per 1,000 Total Births .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
The Maternal Mortality rates for Kettering are as follows :		—	—	—	—	—
{ per 1,000 live births :		—	—	—	—	—
{ " " total births:		—	—	—	—	—

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1947 is 36,500 and the vital statistics in the Report are based on that figure.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1947 as 726, of which 368 were males and 358 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 19.89 per 1,000 total population, compared with 19.27 in 1946 and 20.5 for England and Wales. Thirty-six births were illegitimate, 18 males and 18 females.

(b) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1947 was 20, of which 10 were males and 10 females. This gives a still-birth rate of 26.81 per 1,000 total births and 0.55 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 458, of which 239 were males and 219 were females. Forty-five residents died outside the area and 90 non-residents died within the area.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
All causes	239	219	458
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	13	5	18
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ..	3	1	4
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	1	2
9. Influenza	—	—	—
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	1	—	1
12. Acute infectious encephalitis ..	—	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (m) uterus (f) ..	3	2	5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum..	4	9	13
15. Cancer of breast	—	5	5
16. Cancer of all other sites	33	25	58
17. Diabetes	—	4	4
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	31	20	51
19. Heart disease	71	82	153
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	9	5	14
21. Bronchitis	10	6	16
22. Pneumonia	12	3	15
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	3	6
24. Ulcer of duodenum or stomach ..	5	2	7

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	1	2	3
27. Other digestive diseases	2	7	9
28. Nephritis	8	2	10
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis..	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	—	—
31. Premature birth	4	4	8
32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infantile disease ..	3	5	8
33. Suicide	—	—	—
34. Road traffic accidents	2	—	2
35. Other violent causes.. .. .	5	3	8
36. All other causes	15	23	38
Deaths of infants under 1 year :			
Total	9	9	18
Legitimate	8	9	17
Illegitimate	1	—	1

RÉSUMÉ OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The following résumé embraces all branches of the health services in the Borough in order that a comprehensive picture may be obtained of the general growth of the services.

On the 1st January, 1907, the first lady Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor in the town commenced her duties, which included the visitation of homes of children suffering from infectious and other diseases, investigation of infantile mortality and cases of females suffering from tuberculosis and inspection of factories and workshops where female labour was employed. The year 1907 was notable as having a lower infantile death rate than ever previously recorded in Kettering, *viz.*, 88.1 per 1,000 births, in spite of a great prevalence of infectious disease. During this year the Ophthalmic Surgeon of the Kettering and District General Hospital was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to the local Education Authority.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted by the Urban District Council on the 1st January, 1908, the earliest possible date, and thus Kettering became one of the first Authorities to avail itself of the additional powers. The lady Inspector added to her duties that of visiting where necessary, if no medical practitioner was in attendance, and giving such advice as required. Three hundred and seventy-six such visits were made during 1908.

The School Medical Service in Kettering commenced with the coming into operation on the 1st January, 1908, of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and the routine medical inspection of school children was carried out for the first time in that year. A school canteen was opened in December, 1907, to provide free meals to necessitous children.

An Order of the Local Government Board dated the 15th August, 1910, authorising the provision of diphtheria antitoxin was immediately adopted by this Authority. The year 1910 also saw the establishment of the first school clinic for the treatment of minor ailments and the appointment of a School Dental Surgeon and a trained School Nurse. In the following year an additional Probationer Nurse was appointed to assist with the growing service.

The Open Air Recovery School was opened in September, 1913, providing accommodation for 40 defective children, 40 delicate children and a separate block for 20 pre-tubercular children.

A Disinfecting and Cleansing Station was opened in 1914, which year also saw the commencement of the Saturday morning clinics when children could be seen by the Medical Officer, followed in 1915 by the appointment of a whole-time School Dental Surgeon. The infantile mortality rate dropped from 109.4 per 1,000 births in 1913 to 81.7 per 1,000 in 1914, the lowest so far recorded in the area over a period of 25 years. The first real step to help the mothers of Kettering was taken in the early months of 1914, when a few ladies met together and discussed the possibilities of starting a Centre in the town. The idea was enthusiastically taken up and a public meeting was called. The outcome of that meeting was an afternoon class for mothers, held fortnightly, to which the Medical Officer of Health gave his services voluntarily.

The membership of this class increased so rapidly that in 1916 it was felt that the aid of the Kettering Urban District Council might be asked. The Council immediately acceded to the request and provided the School Lane premises and a Health Visitor.

The Infant Welfare Centre was opened on the 1st February, 1916, two years before the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and 219 infants attended during that year. A second Centre was opened in Brook Street in 1919 to serve the West ward.

The first Baby Week was held in June, 1919, and proved most successful. During the same year the scheme for the provision of milk at reduced prices to expectant mothers was commenced. Lectures to mothers on the care of their own and their children's teeth were given by the School Dental Surgeon.

Two additional nurses were appointed in 1920, making four, to co-ordinate maternity, school and factory work.

A class for mothers was started on Wednesday afternoons by the Voluntary Workers to teach needlework, cookery and other household duties. Lectures of a suitable nature were also held. This class was later taken over by the Health Visitors.

The year 1921 was marked by the commencement of a scheme for children suffering from orthopaedic defects to be treated by the Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Kettering and District General Hospital. In the following year arrangements were made to permit expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age to receive treatment at the Council's Dental Clinic.

The first Health Week was successfully held in 1923.

The services of the School Ophthalmic Surgeon were made available to children under school age in 1924, in which year also a scheme commenced for the operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids of school children at the Kettering and District General Hospital and a part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon was appointed to the medical staff of the Authority.

In 1926 a scheme for the treatment of maternity cases at the Kettering and District General Hospital was formulated and was approved by the Ministry of Health on the 1st October, 1926. The scheme operated from April, 1927, to provide accommodation for (1) complicated cases, (2) cases of women who could not, with safety, be confined in their own homes, and (3) necessitous women unable themselves to secure proper conditions for confinement.

The opening of the Seaside Summer School at Walcot Gap, Norfolk, in July, 1926, was another step forward in the history of the School Medical Service. To this school, children from the Open Air School and other children specially recommended by the School Medical Officer were sent for 14 days' holiday.

A part-time Organiser of Physical Training commenced duty on the 1st January, 1926, and included in her duties remedial exercises for children in need of them.

Orthopaedic treatment for children under school age was authorised by the Ministry of Health in 1927, the treatment being given at the local Education Authority's clinic.

A very successful Baby Week was held in 1927, and for the first time entry was made for the Astor Challenge Shield, awarded to the Local Baby Week Committee holding the most efficient Baby Week Campaign throughout the year. Kettering was placed third in this competition and was awarded a Certificate of Merit. The following year the untiring efforts of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee resulted in the Astor Shield being awarded to Kettering.

In 1928 an Aural Surgeon was appointed to the part-time staff of the School Medical Service, the scheme permitting the treatment also of children under school age.

The Astor Shield was again awarded to Kettering in 1929.

The first whole-time Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer took up his duties on the 1st January, 1930. Towards the end of the same year an agreement was made between the Urban District Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children whose parents were unable to afford the ordinary fees of the Nursing Association. The Ante-Natal Clinic was opened on the 7th October, 1930, and commenced with one fortnightly session. During that year 18 expectant mothers made 51 attendances. In 1930 the Astor Shield was awarded to Kettering for the third successive year, and in consequence Kettering became the permanent holder of the Shield. In June of

the same year the Council's Health Visitors were appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors in accordance with Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, in order that they might supervise children "kept for reward." By arrangement with the Northamptonshire County Council the Health Visitors also commenced the visiting of children boarded out by that Authority. An additional Health Visitor was added to the staff in September, 1930.

The increase in the numbers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic necessitated a weekly clinic commencing in April, 1932, and by arrangement with the Northamptonshire County Council expectant mothers from the surrounding villages were permitted to attend the Kettering Ante-Natal Clinic. In April, 1933, an extra session was allocated once a month for post-natal work and during that year 54 mothers attended. On the 21st December, 1933, the Urban District Council approved the appointment of a Consultant Obstetrician to be available under the Council's Scheme for medical practitioners who needed his assistance in difficulties or complications arising in women of the poorer classes, residents in the Kettering Urban District, during pregnancy, confinement and the puerperium. The Scheme provided for :

- (1) Consultation in the Kettering and District General Hospital between the Consultant Obstetrician and the honorary medical officer in charge of the case.
- (2) Operations, manipulations, application of forceps, etc., by the Consultant Obstetrician in the Kettering and District General Hospital, at the request of the honorary medical officer in charge of the case.
- (3) Consultations in the patient's home between the Consultant Obstetrician and the medical practitioner in charge of the case.
- (4) Operations (not major), manipulations, application of forceps, etc., by the Consultant Obstetrician in the patient's home at the request of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.
- (5) Examination by the Consultant Obstetrician at his own house of patients sent by private medical practitioners, or by the Medical Officer of the Ante-natal Clinic.
- (6) Examination by the Consultant Obstetrician at the Northampton General Hospital of patients sent by private medical practitioners or by the Medical Officer of the Ante-natal Clinic.

In October of this year arrangements were made with the Northamptonshire County Council that expectant mothers from outside the Urban District attending the Ante-natal Clinic should, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, be eligible for dental treatment in the Kettering clinic.

A modern, well-equipped Welfare Centre was opened in April, 1934, providing much more satisfactory accommodation for ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics. During that year 210 expectant mothers made 858 attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic and 80 mothers

made 93 attendances at the Post-natal Clinic. The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres numbered 9,564. The Ronald Tree Nursery School, operated by a Voluntary Committee, was opened in 1934, and in 1935 was taken over by the Local Authority.

A Speech Therapist was appointed in 1935 and arrangements were made for children under school age to attend for treatment when necessary.

A whole-time Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer (lady) was appointed in 1936 to take charge of the ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics and an additional Health Visitor and School Nurse was also appointed, making a total of six Health Visitor/School Nurses, whose time was divided in the proportion $2\frac{1}{2}$ School Nursing and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Health Visiting. In December the number of infant welfare sessions was increased from two per week (one at St. Phillip's Hall and one at School Lane Centre) to four per week (one at St. Phillip's Hall and three at School Lane Centre).

The dental service was extended in 1937 to provide dentures to expectant and nursing mothers at moderate charges.

At the beginning of 1938 arrangements were made with the Consultant Obstetrician and with the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital for an "emergency maternity unit," consisting of the Consultant Obstetrician and a nurse to be available, with the necessary equipment for dealing with emergencies, for attendance at short notice when summoned by a doctor, at any home within the Borough.

By 1938 the number of cases attending the Ante-natal Clinic had increased to 286 and the number of attendances to 1,257. A part-time Educational Psychologist was added to the staff in 1938 and by arrangement with the Education Authority her services were available, when necessary, for children under school age.

On the 5th June, 1939, a Nursery Class was opened at the Henry Gotch Infant School, with an average of approximately 14 children on the roll at the end of that year.

In 1939 four records were made of lectures for mothers attending the Ante-natal Clinic and a radio-gram was provided to reproduce them.

By arrangement with the Northamptonshire County Council, maternity cases were in 1940 admitted under the Borough Council's Scheme to the County Maternity Home, Kettering, when the beds at the Kettering and District General Hospital were fully booked. With the co-operation of all the chemists in the town a coupon system was started at the beginning of the year whereby mothers could obtain for their children free, at half cost, or at special welfare price, according to the family circumstances, at any chemist's shop, articles such as dried milk, cod liver oil, Virol, ordered for their children at the child welfare centres.

An additional Nursery Class was opened in 1941 at Rockingham Road School, and in 1943 a Wartime Nursery was opened with accommodation for 40 children from 2 to 4 years of age whose mothers were engaged on war work.

In 1943 arrangements were commenced between the Kettering Borough Council and the Northamptonshire County Council in conjunction with the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital to provide at that institution a 30 bed maternity unit for the use of women resident in Kettering and the surrounding part of the County area. This scheme unfortunately did not receive the approval of the Ministry of Health.

In order to make provision for the care of premature infants, special equipment was provided by the Council and placed in the charge of the Superintendent of the Kettering District Nursing Association in 1944 for loan free of charge when necessary.

The services at present provided in the Borough are as follows :

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante-natal clinics are held at the School Lane Welfare Centre on Tuesday mornings, Thursday afternoons and Friday mornings, except the first Tuesday morning in each month, which is devoted to post-natal work.

The clinic is in the charge of a lady doctor who examines and keeps under supervision expectant mothers throughout their pregnancy. Iron and vitamin tablets are available at cost price when ordered by the doctor. By arrangement with the local Education Authority, expectant mothers requiring dental treatment may, if they so desire, be referred to the School Dental Clinic for treatment, including the provision of dentures.

The Post-natal Clinic is held on the first Tuesday morning in each month under the charge of the lady doctor and nursing mothers have similar facilities for obtaining tablets and dental treatment as those available to expectant mothers.

Child Welfare Clinics are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the modern and well-equipped premises in School Lane, and on Tuesday afternoons at St. Philip's Hall, Brook Street. This is an old church hall which has been used for many years for this purpose and although far from ideal it continues to serve satisfactorily this part of the town. Immediately prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 it was intended to open a maternity and child welfare centre on the Avondale estate to deal with the increased number of mothers and children residing in this area, and to close St. Phillip's Hall Centre. This project was stopped by the war.

The voucher system for the supply of welfare foods is in operation in all the clinics and upon presentation of the vouchers at any local chemist the special welfare packs of the type of food specified may be bought at the approved prices.

By arrangement with the local Education Authority, infants attending the welfare centres may be referred to any of that Authority's clinics, *i.e.*, aural, ophthalmic, orthopaedic, dental, speech, child guidance and minor ailment clinics.

The establishment of nurses for the department is six Health Visitor/School Nurses, employed in the proportion $2\frac{1}{2}$ School Nursing and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Health Visiting. All, however, undertake duties in both services.

The Borough of Kettering is divided into six areas and each nurse carries out all visiting of expectant mothers, infants and school children in her area, thereby becoming well acquainted with the families residing therein.

Endeavour is made to carry out the following programme of visits, subject to full staff being available :

Once a month for the first 12 months.

Once every 2 months for the second 12 months.

Once every 3 months for the third 12 months.

Once every 6 months thereafter until the age of 5 years.

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal Clinic are visited in their homes by the Health Visitors and especially any who fail to keep their appointments at the Ante-natal Clinic are followed up.

Home Nursing

By arrangement with the Kettering District Nursing Association, District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under five years of age whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme. For this service the Council makes an annual grant of £20 to the Nursing Association.

Domestic Help.—In April, 1943, an endeavour was made to start a local scheme for the provision of Home Helps to maternity cases and in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health application was made to the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the names of persons suitable for this work. Names of two women were supplied but neither was in fact available for the work. It was therefore decided to permit applicants to obtain their own helpers and submit the names to the Medical Officer of Health for approval. The Home Help was then interviewed by a Health Visitor and her home visited to ensure that she was a suitable person. In this way a list of 11 women who were prepared to act as Home Helps was built up.

Subsequent applicants for Home Helps were given the list of names and invited to make arrangements with one of the women for her services, notifying the Medical Officer of Health of the name of the person selected.

The Home Help is paid by the Council 30s. per week for a minimum of 24 hours' work per week. The amount recoverable from the applicant is calculated in accordance with the scale recommended in Ministry of Health Circular No. 110/47.

Similar arrangements were made in the case of applicants for Domestic Help and the same scale for recovery is used.

At the present time there are in fact no persons known to the Kettering Public Health Department who are willing to undertake work either as Home Helps or as Domestic Helps. This difficulty has arisen due to the great demand locally for women in industry. Anyone applying at the present time for assistance under these schemes is therefore requested to obtain their own helper as was done when the Home Help scheme was first initiated.

Maternity Accommodation.—On the 31st January, 1946, on account of shortage of staff the maternity ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital was closed to normal cases, and thereafter only emergency cases and those with indications of abnormality were admitted, the latter being booked on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician.

In order to make the best possible use of the accommodation available, only those cases were booked for the County Maternity Home, London Road, Kettering, where home conditions were such that domiciliary confinement was impracticable.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

Year	Number of First Visits	Total Number of Visits
1908	376	376
1909	288	344
1910	160	254
1911	300	324
1912	393	432
1913	303	445
1914	N/A	N/A
1915	300	386
1916	530	3,278
1917	481	5,114
1918	364	4,450
1919	415	7,496
1920	650	N/A
1921	620	N/A
1922	597	7,595
1923	574	7,064
1924	549	6,849
1925	482	5,506
1926	527	4,228
1927	424	5,375
1928	431	4,935
1929	427	5,220
1930	477	6,933
1931	463	9,550
1932	395	9,656
1933	379	10,282
1934	331	10,983
1935	380	10,141
1936	418	10,533

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS—*continued*

Year	Number of First Visits	Total Number of Visits
1937	460	11,108
1938	498	11,117
1939	439	11,235
1940	465	12,635
1941	541	12,710
1942	630	12,001
1943	675	10,343
1944	801	10,354
1945	771	10,628
1946	717	6,995*
1947	898	8,994*

*Decrease due to shortage of staff on account of illness.

VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Estimated Population	Number of Live Births	Maternal Mortality	Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1907	31,116	692	1	61	88.1
1908	31,338	683	N/A	75	112.7
1909	31,613	706	3	80	113.3
1910	31,923	651	1	65	99.8
1911	29,976	630	1	76	121.0
1912	30,137	643	N/A	58	90.7
1913	30,269	649	N/A	71	109.4
1914	30,400	575	2	47	81.7
1915	30,453	591	N/A	55	93.0
1916	32,122	534	N/A	55	102.9
1917	30,510	433	N/A	41	97.3
1918	31,775	405	N/A	21	56.79
1919	31,216	418	N/A	36	86.1
1920	31,160	668	N/A	35	52.4
1921	30,060	593	5	56	94.4
1922	30,230	595	1	27	45.3
1923	30,340	515	5	44	85.4
1924	30,430	519	2	35	67.43
1925	30,680	483	4	31	64.18
1926	30,580	513	1	33	64.32
1927	30,890	441	5	26	58.9
1928	30,810	425	2	31	72.94
1929	31,070	427	4	23	53.86
1930	31,070	431	Nil	19	44.08
1931	31,340	461	Nil	37	80.26
1932	31,360	392	4	19	48.45
1933	31,400	382	2	13	34.03
1934	31,630	362	Nil	22	60.77
1935	32,450	435	1	18	41.38
1936	32,730	436	4	13	29.61

VITAL STATISTICS—*continued*

Year	Estimated Population	Number of Live Births	Maternal Mortality	Deaths under 1 year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1937	33,650	475	1	13	27.37
1938	33,900	480	2	21	43.75
1939	33,920	445	Nil	20	44.94
1940	37,610	446	3	29	60.79
1941	39,160	528	1	29	50.78
1942	36,700	611	2	29	47.46
1943	35,290	647	Nil	26	40.18
1944	35,210	720	Nil	35	48.61
1945	34,560	673	Nil	22	32.68
1946	35,650	687	Nil	22	32.02
1947	36,500	726	Nil	18	24.79

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES

Year	New Attendances	Total Attendances
1917	268	2,560
1918	153	N/A
1919	N/A	N/A
1920	287	8,632
1921	247	10,713
1922	256	11,644
1923	190	11,507
1924	178	12,492
1925	158	10,503
1926	169	10,682
1927	156	10,361
1928	177	12,108
1929	201	11,817
1930	232	6,397
1931	248	7,444
1932	247	8,815
1933	240	9,378
1934	234	9,564
1935	281	9,957
1936	304	10,767
1937	358	10,507
1938	351	11,530
1939	337	10,068
1940	329	8,421
1941	408	8,142
1942	397	10,533
1943	404	11,997
1944	434	12,608
1945	405	11,193
1946	440	10,844
1947	449	11,066

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

Nursing in the Home

(a) **General.**—This work was carried out as in previous years mainly by the staff of the Kettering District Nursing Association. The number of patients attended by the District Nurses was 557 and the number of visits paid was 10,525.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association whereby District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years of age whose parents are not members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme was continued during the year. Five visits were paid to one case.

Midwives.—The Medical Officer of Health for the Northamptonshire County Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, gives the total number of midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year as 18, and of these the number employed by voluntary associations as 11. Eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three visits were paid by 5 midwives employed by the Kettering District Nursing Association to 435 cases.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :

Water—Swimming Bath (Bacteriological exam.)	2
Water—Stream (Chemical exam.)	14
Water—Stream (Bacteriological exam.)	2
Milk	12

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton :

Swabs from mouth	2
Swabs from throat and nose	245
Swabs from ear	5
Blood	13
Faeces	119
Urine	17
Spinal fluid	1
Sputum	3
Swabs from gums, sores, etc.	3
Flesh from emergency slaughtered cow ..	1
Portions of a pig	1
Dried egg	2
Fish paste	2
Meat paste	1
Ice cream	19

The Public Health Laboratory Service, originally instituted on an emergency basis, is now being continued permanently under the statutory power conferred by Section 17 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Medical Research Council undertaking to remain

LIBRARY

addendum to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947



(To follow page 21)

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL & POST-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ante-Natal</u> <u>Attendances</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u> <u>Attendances</u>
1930 (Oct.- Dec.)	51	-
1931	349	7
1932	568	76
1933	556	67
1934	630	86
1935	858	93
1936	885	127
1937	1407	89
1938	1257	99
1939	1318 (90)	130
1940	1801 (510)	103 (21)
1941	2543 (782)	138 (27)
1942	2077 (91)	119 (3)
1943	2279 (45)	101 (-)
1944	2566 (234)	171 (17)
1945	2347 (60)	123 (8)
1946	2157	161
1947	2007	113

* The figures for the year marked include attendances made by cases from the County area.

The numbers in brackets indicate attendances made by evacuees and included in totals.

responsible during an initial period of at least 5 years for the direction of the Service on behalf of the Ministry of Health. From the 1st April, 1947, the Service undertook work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it was relevant to the diagnosis, control and prevention of infectious disease other than venereal disease.

One hundred and thirty-two samples of raw milk were sent to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, for examination by the methylene blue reduction test, and 48 samples of pasteurised milk for the phosphatase test. The results of these tests are shown on page 40.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Borough were detailed in the Report for 1938.

Ambulance Facilities.—These remain as set out in the Report for 1938.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—A list of these is given on page 6. Information regarding the work carried out is given under the appropriate headings.

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.—Twenty-three clinic sessions were held at the Public Health Department. The figures below show the number of children treated.

Total number of children who completed the full course of diphtheria immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1947 :

	Under 5 years	Over 5 years and under 15 years
	383	28
*Estimated % of child population immunised at 31st December, 1947	48.3%	80.9%

* Calculated on figures provided by the Registrar-General as at 30th June, 1947.

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.—Twenty-four Surgeon's Clinics and 25 After-care Clinics were held. The following table shows the number of cases on the books and the attendances.

	Cases on Books	Attendances	
		Orthopaedic Clinic	After-care Clinic
Kettering school children.. ..	302	478	176
Kettering children under school age	153	242	98
Kettering adults	80	164	20
Adults and children from outside the Borough	219	435	99
Totals	754	1,319	393

CLEANLINESS

The steps taken to combat infestation were set out in the Report for 1943.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME

On the 1st January, 1947, there were in the town 55 evacuated persons, of whom 18 were unaccompanied children, while on the 1st January, 1948, the corresponding figures were 41 and 17.

During the year no beds, mattresses or blankets were loaned to householders for the use of billeted persons. No medical cards were issued for children unaccompanied by their parents and no nursing allowances were paid to foster parents in respect of sick children.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.—The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality throughout the year, although during August some discoloration occurred on account of the presence of manganese. This, however, did not detract from the wholesome quality of the water and is thought to have been due to the exceptionally prolonged spell of hot weather which occurred at this time. This appears to be confirmed by the marked decrease in manganese content as soon as the temperature fell.

An unrestricted supply of water was maintained until the 29th December when, owing to the low levels of the reservoirs, water was cut off from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., except in the case of supplies to the Electricity Works and the Kettering and District General Hospital.

The reservoirs commenced to fall during the twentieth week of the year, and continued to do so until the second week of 1948. At the end of the year the total quantity of water in storage was 83.896 million gallons compared with 73.611 million gallons for the same period in 1933. The low levels of the reservoirs were due to the abnormally low rainfall during the latter half of the year, which is indicated in the table shown below :

	First Quarter 1947	Second Quarter 1947	Third Quarter 1947	Fourth Quarter 1947	Total
Cransley . .	8.82 ins.	4.67 ins.	3.71 ins.	3.96 ins.	22.16 ins.
Thorpe Malsor	9.09 ins.	4.66 ins.	3.52 ins.	3.69 ins.	20.96 ins.

The average rainfall at Cransley for the last 84 years is 24.74 inches.

The supply of water from Corby was taken at the rate of 150,000 gallons per day until the 22nd November when, owing to the low level of the reservoirs, this supply was increased to 300,000 gallons per day and maintained at this increased rate for the remainder of the year.

During the year water mains were laid to the developed portions of the private housing estates in Windmill Avenue and Pytchley Road. The 1½ inch main to Furnace Cottages, Rockingham Road, was replaced with a 3-inch main and intended to supply Kettering Iron and Coal Company's domestic requirements.

Bacteriological examinations were made of both raw and treated water supplied from Cransley, Clover Hill Well and Corby, a total of 60 analyses being made during the year.

Chemical analyses were similarly carried out. In all cases these were very satisfactory, and the following table serves to indicate typical results of examinations.

The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Typical reports of analyses of water from the Cransley Reservoir, before and after treatment, from the Corby supply, from Clover Hill Well and from the outlet of the Clover Hill Reservoir into the town's mains are given in the following table :

Chemical Results in parts per 1,000,000	17.6.47 Inlet to Filters, Cransley Reservoir	17.6.47 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Cransley)	17.6.47 Inlet to Reservoir, Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	17.6.47 Well, Clover Hill	17.6.47 Outlet of Reservoir, Clover Hill
Appearance	Faint earthy with floccu- lent deposit of light brown mineral and organic debris. Few diatoms and infusoria and crustacea present	Bright with very few particles of mineral debris	Very faint opalescence with very slight film deposit of mineral and organic debris	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Slight yellow- brown 18	Less than 10	Less than 10	Nil	Less than 10
Odour	Very faint earthy	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	On the alkaline side of neutrality 7.7	Neutral 7.5	Neutral 7.1	Neutral 7.1	Neutral 7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	7	13	43	7
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	445	450	420	1050	450
Total Solids dried at 180°C. ..	300	300	280	700	300
Chlorine in Chlorides	17	18	19	36	17
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	155	155	110	375	150
Hardness :					
Temporary	155	155	110	375	150
Permanent	90	90	115	365	95
Total	245	245	225	640	245
Nitrogen in Nitrates..	1.6	1.4	1.4	8.0	1.4
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Approx. 0.1	Approx. 0.1	Less than 0.01	0.01	Approx. 0.1
Free Ammonia	0.12	0.014	0.014	0.000	0.016
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.18	0.052	0.13	0.000	0.066
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ..	1.8	0.90	1.55	0.10	1.05

WATER TESTS—continued

Metals	Iron : 0.17 Other metals absent	Iron : 0.03 Other metals absent	Iron : Less than 0.03 Other metals absent	Absent	Iron : 0.03 Other metals absent
	Free chlorine reaction absent	Free chlorine reaction absent	Free chlorine reaction absent	Absent	Free chlorine reaction absent
Bacteriological Results					
Number of bacteria growing on Agar per c.c. or m.l. in					
1 day at 37°C. ..	12	13	Nil	3	16
2 days at 37°C. ..	15	25	Nil	10	28
3 days at 20°C. ..	470	8	5	80	8
Presumptive Coliform Reaction					
Present	*	—	—	—	—
Absent	0.1 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Bact. Coli, type 1					
Present	100 ml.	—	—	—	—
Absent	50 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Cl. Welchi Reaction					
Present	100 ml.	—	—	—	100 ml.
Absent	10 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	10 ml.
Remarks	A	B	C	D	E

*False presumptive reaction due to spring organisms.

A.—This sample has faint opalescence and slight deposit causing distinct but not undue turbidity. The water is practically neutral in reaction, hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. It shows a trace of colour, is of satisfactory organic quality for this raw supply, and the bacterial impurity is slight. No difficulty would therefore be anticipated in treatment of the water for the production of a public supply.

B.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so, and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is free from noticeable colour and of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

C.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, having only very faint opalescence and a trace of matter in suspension. The water is hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. It shows no noticeable colour and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

D.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance and free from iron and other metals. The water is normal with regard to its chemical

characteristics and in these respects, therefore, considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

E.—This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not unduly so, and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is free from noticeable colour and of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Since 1919, 996 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

It is estimated that 95.5% of the dwelling houses and of the population in the Borough are supplied with water from the town's mains directly to the houses. Some 2.7% are supplied with water from the town's mains by means of standpipes in yards and 0.5% have taps over sinks in outbuildings; the remaining 1.3% obtain their water from private wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—During the year a temporary station was erected off Windmill Avenue for the purpose of pumping sewage draining from two new estates at the south end of this road. The sewage is pumped up into the existing sewer in Windmill Avenue and subsequently drawn into the main sewer in the valley of the old East Brook. This pumping station came into operation on the 11th April, 1947, and has given very satisfactory service.

A scheme for the drainage of an ultimate area of 655 acres in the Barton Seagrave area was submitted to the Ministry of Health during the year and a public enquiry into this scheme was held in Kettering on the 10th December, the estimated cost of the scheme being £25,000.

A scheme was also prepared for the sewerage of 19 properties in Windmill Avenue which are not at present served by main sewerage; this scheme has not yet been proceeded with.

A contract for the completion of the Council's New Sewage Disposal Works at Finedon has been let and these works were commenced in September. The work is proceeding as rapidly as possible having regard to present day conditions.

A free service of cesspool emptying was instituted in the Barton Seagrave area during the year and emptying is carried out at regular intervals.

Rivers and Streams.—Rivers and streams generally have been watched for possible pollution both of the River Isle and the West Brook.

Closet Accommodation.—The following table indicates the dwelling houses which are not at present connected to the Council's sewers :

	Original Urban District	Barton Seagrave Area	Total
Houses on the water carriage system to private sewage works	171	—	171
Houses on the water carriage system to septic tanks or cesspools	25	172	197
Houses with pail, earth or chemical closets, or privy	15	96	111
Total			479

Public Cleansing.—The vehicles employed on this work continue to give satisfaction and the methods employed are satisfactory. The organisation of refuse collection was under review at the end of the year.

Care has been taken to ensure that the normal requirements of controlled tipping are complied with.

A serious nuisance occurred at the London Road tip due to the rapid thaw which followed the severe frost and snow of January, February and March. The site became flooded owing to the infiltration of water from adjoining lands and decomposition of the water-bound refuse caused a highly obnoxious smell to be given off. Pumping by the Council's machines, assisted by the National Fire Service, was carried out for 24 hours per day, but it was several weeks before the water could be cleared. The pond in which this offensive water collected has since been filled in and steps have been taken as far as can be foreseen to prevent a repetition of this occurrence. The London Road tip has now been filled almost to capacity and it is essential that the negotiations for the acquisition of demineralised land for tipping purposes be advanced as quickly as possible.

Private Street Works.—No private street works have been carried out during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The year 1947 proved to be a memorable year in the sanitary administration of the district. The sharp and protracted frost, accompanied by heavy falls of snow, which terminated with a severe gale in the winter, added to the difficulties already created through the shortage of building labour and materials in effecting the repair of dwellings and reconditioning of other premises in the area as the result of deterioration during the war, and to obtain a most essential or urgent repair proved to be an exacting and tedious task. No less than 671 certificates were issued to builders to purchase articles in short supply which were necessary for this work.

Despite these circumstances, 2,849 defects or nuisances were remedied compared with 2,491 during 1946. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 414 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 793 premises. Following non-compliance with these notices 182 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned.

Eight hundred and six complaints were investigated. This is the highest figure ever recorded, the highest number of complaints previously investigated being 389 in 1946.

The Council executed work at three premises following the non-compliance of statutory notices served upon the owners. The necessary works were carried out under contract in respect of three houses and at six houses the work was executed by the Council in urgency.

Work was executed at two houses under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a cost of £80 11s. 5d. In addition work was executed at these two houses under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a cost of £46 1s. 8d.

Work was executed at six houses under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a cost of £3 18s. 6d.

Work was executed at one house under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, at a cost of £53 14s. 4d.

House Inspection.—During the year 1,760 houses were inspected for the following reasons :

Housing Act, 1936	9
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	41
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	311
Infectious disease	178
In respect of complaints	519
Coming under observation	37
At request of builders	573
At request of owners	61
At request of others	22
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939	9

Two thousand, three hundred and eighteen secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc.

Infectious Diseases :

Diphtheria	2
„ (revisits)	1
Scarlet Fever	91
„ (revisits)	12
Acute Poliomyelitis	5
„ „ (revisits)	2
Erysipelas	10
Small-pox contacts	13
Tuberculosis	6
Paratyphoid Fever	8
„ „ (revisits)	16
Dysentery	2
„ (revisits)	4
Scabies	15
„ (revisits)	8

Food Poisoning	24
" " (revisits)	91
Other diseases	12
" " (revisits)	2
Rooms disinfected	334
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	5,719
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	140
Baths given for Scabies :	
(a) to Kettering school children	88
(b) to other Kettering persons	132
(c) contact baths given to Kettering school children	14
(d) contact baths given to other Kettering persons	69
Complaints investigated (all causes)	806
Factories with mechanical power	46
" " " " (revisits)	39
Factories without mechanical power	9
" " " " (revisits)	3
Workplaces	2
" (revisits)	2
Bakehouses	19
" (revisits)	23
Milkshops and cowsheds	63
" " " (revisits)	10
Keeping of animals	13
" " " (revisits)	7
Food premises :	
Slaughterhouses	483
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	64
Fish shops	35
Markets	81
Food shops, etc.	149
Ice cream premises	39
Cafés	1
Secondary inspections	2,318
Smoke observation	4
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	17
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	23
Cinemas	6
Common lodging house	13
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	2
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	2,031
Miscellaneous	476
Unsuccessful visits	709
Smoke test was applied to drains of 12 houses and defects were revealed at 11 houses.	
Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 26 occasions.	
Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 3 occasions.	

Notices Served:

(a) Statutory :

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served :

Under Section 24, Public Health Act, 1936	..	6
Under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936	..	3
Under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	.. ..	8
Kettering Improvement Act, 1904	.. ..	1
Notices Served under the Scabies Order, 1941	..	3

(b) Preliminary :

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisance were served in respect of 414 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 635 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 175.

Legal Proceedings.—No one was prosecuted under the Scabies Order, 1941, which was cancelled from 31st December, 1947.

Sanitary Work carried out

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed

New sewer connections	.. ..	6
Houses redrained	.. ..	27
Houses at which drains were repaired	.. ..	61
Intercepting traps fixed	.. ..	9
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired	.. ..	36
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	.. ..	5
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	.. ..	8
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	.. ..	7
Houses provided with town's water supply	.. ..	35
Houses provided with internal water supply	.. ..	12
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	.. ..	296
Additional W.C.'s constructed	.. ..	2
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	.. ..	22
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	.. ..	42
Pail closets replaced with W.C.'s	.. ..	5
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	.. ..	75
Glazed gullies provided	.. ..	33
Paving to yards repaired	.. ..	54
Roofs repaired	.. ..	287
Rainwater gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	.. ..	81
New sinks provided to replace those defective	.. ..	33
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	.. ..	63
Rooms stripped and cleansed	.. ..	262

Ceilings cleansed	21
Windows repaired	120
Walls repaired (internally)	188
Walls repaired (externally)	94
Ceilings repaired	71
Floors repaired or renewed	76
Coppers repaired or renewed	26
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	46
Chimney stacks repaired	51
Dampness remedied	48
Obstruction removed from drains and W.C.'s	88
Sub-floor ventilation provided or renewed	5
Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)	4
Cases of overcrowding relieved	8
Accumulations of refuse removed	4
Refuse receptacles provided	37
Houses, etc., disinfested	10
Handrails provided or staircases repaired	7
New sashcords fixed	83
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	16
Rooms ventilated	1
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	57
Foodstore provided or ventilated	1
Washhand basins renewed	13
Miscellaneous	163
Total	2,699

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises

Roof and gutters repaired	3
Obstructed or defective drains remedied or reconstructed	1
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	7
Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	1
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	12
Sanitary accommodation requirements complied with :	
(a) Insufficient	2
(b) Unsuitable	12
Other improvements carried out	7
Total	45

C. Bakehouses

General cleansing carried out	8
Defective walls or ceilings remedied	1
Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	1
Other improvements carried out	9
Total	19

D. Food Premises

Roof and gutters repaired	1
Walls and ceilings repaired	5
Floors and yard pavings repaired	2
Obstructions removed from or drains repaired	2
Cleansing carried out	8
Sink provided	1
Hot and cold water supply provided over sinks	2
Other improvements carried out	10
	<hr/>
Total	31
	<hr/>

E. Cowsheds

New septic tank constructed and drainage amended	1
	<hr/>
Total	1
	<hr/>

F. Shops and Offices

Roof repaired	1
Ventilation and lighting improved	1
W.C. provided with flushing cistern and water supply	1
Pedestal W.C. pan provided	1
Other improvements carried out	1
	<hr/>
Total	5
	<hr/>

G. Cinemas

Lighting to W.C.'s improved	1
Accumulation of refuse removed	1
Other improvements	2
	<hr/>
Total	4
	<hr/>

H. Miscellaneous

Obstructions removed and sewers cleansed	3
Public urinal reconstructed	1
Sewer ventilating shafts repaired	2
Houses at which name and address of Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Books	7
Houses at which name and address of owner inserted in Rent Book	4
Permitted Number inserted in Rent Books	8
Nuisances re tents, vans and sheds abated	4
Nuisances re animals abated	13
Other improvements carried out	3
	<hr/>
Total	45
	<hr/>

Grand Total **2,849**

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations

Common Lodging House.—Thirteen visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district. The usual half-yearly limewashing of the premises was duly carried out.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1947.

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which gives power to local authorities to control the use of movable dwellings does not operate in this district owing to Section 38 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, being in force.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Covered Swimming Bath was used by 41,498 persons compared with 34,239 in 1939.

The Open Air Bath was used by 31,274 persons compared with 14,229 in 1939.

The Slipper Baths were used by 34,545 persons compared with 10,642 in 1939.

Wicksteed Lake was used for outdoor bathing and efforts were made to minimise any pollution of the River Isle which feeds it.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :

Council houses found to be infested	..	..	..	2
Other houses found to be infested	..	..	..	23
				—
Total	..	..	..	25
				—
Council houses disinfested	..	..	..	2
Other houses disinfested	..	..	..	26
				—
Total	..	..	..	28
				—

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed and during the year Zaldecide containing D.D.T. was used.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.—This Act and Order again received full attention during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors made 17 primary and 3 secondary visits to suspected or infested premises.

The Council's Rat-Catcher has again carried out excellent work in dealing with the problem of rat infestation in the district.

In the period under review the sewers in the central portion of the Borough were subjected to maintenance treatments with the following results :

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

	First	Second	Total
	I. to VI.	I. to VI.	—
1. Sections			
2. Number of manholes baited ..	236	246	482
3. Number of manholes showing pre-bait takes	19	75	94
4. Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	11	65	76
5. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in Sections I. to VI. above	88	46	134
6. Number of complete takes in paragraph 5 above	4	12	16
7. Estimated kill	150	570	720

The increase in the rat population in the sewers after their first maintenance treatment in the year is attributed to the unduly dry spell of weather, as no severe storms were experienced during the summer, which have the effect of supercharging sewers and drains and thereby drowning the very immature rats. It was also noted that the field mice were very prevalent during the autumn and no doubt their increase was also due to the absence of summer storms.

Two hundred and one applications for the Rat-Catcher's services were made by occupiers of infested premises. It is very pleasing to note that only 1 major infestation was found during the year, the other infestations being of a very minor nature, all of which were successfully dealt with. It is apparent that the continued and relentless efforts made to secure the elimination of this vermin has amply repaid the work of all the authorities concerned.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during 1947 :

Number of visits by Rat-Catcher to affected premises ..	934
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned) ..	426
Number of mice destroyed	142
Number of occasions traps used	137
Number of occasions poison gas used	5
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used ..	84
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Zinc phosphide ..	1,149
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) „ „ ..	838
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Red squill	16
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) „ „	4
Number of rats found poisoned	628

The systematic survey of the town was completed in March, 1947, and only a very few minor infestations were found. These infestations were promptly dealt with.

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables show the work done under the Factories Act, 1937.

1. **Inspections** (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors) :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	62	9	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	245	45	9	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	309	55	9*	Nil

*Informal.

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	7	12	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	3	2	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	17	12	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	9	18	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	45	Nil	5	Nil

Outwork in unwholesome premises Nil

HOUSING

In May, 1948, there were approximately 1,800 "live" applications on the Council's register for housing accommodation.

It is becoming very difficult to maintain in a weatherproof condition certain dwelling houses which remain occupied in a confirmed clearance area. Likewise deterioration continues to be shown in those dwelling houses which were scheduled in 1943 for consideration for demolition under the Housing Act, 1936, in the Council's first post-war programme. The hope is again expressed that conditions will permit of action being taken to rehouse the occupants of these unsatisfactory dwelling houses in the near future.

On the 31st December, 1947, there were 53 overcrowded dwellings on the register. It is considered that there may be cases of overcrowding which have not yet come to the notice of the Department.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 7,052 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 6,714 houses.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 244 houses was reached.

The position on the 31st December, 1947, regarding the above 244 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Act was as follows :

Houses rendered fit	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	24
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	4
Houses occupied in clearance areas	2
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	150
Houses unoccupied with demolition orders operative ..	5
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative ..	2
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	20
Houses occupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	1
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936 ..	1
Houses awaiting consideration	30
	<hr/> 244
Persons displaced during the years 1928—1930	78
1931—1945	666
Persons displaced during the year 1946 :	
To Council houses	Nil
To other premises	Nil
	<hr/> 744

Number of houses rendered fit under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and Part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :

As a result of formal action	141
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	625
	<hr/>
	766
	<hr/>

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :

(a) 1. By Local Authority ..	42 permanent	} 55
By Ministry of Works ..	13 prefabricated bungalows	
2. By other Local Authorities	Nil	
3. By other bodies or persons	70	
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in (a))		
1. By Local Authority ..	42 permanent houses under the Housing Act, 1936	
By Ministry of Works ..	13 prefabricated temporary bungalows	

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,242
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,242
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	802

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	847
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. ..	6

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..	Nil
Demolished in clearance areas	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31st December, 1947	53
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	108
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	460
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	46
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	42
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	378
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Seventy-three visits to cowsheds, dairies and milk shops were made during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941

Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk ..	2
Number of dairymen licensed to retail pasteurised milk..	3
Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	11
Number of dairymen licensed to bottle tuberculin-tested milk	2
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk ..	2
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the phosphatase test	23
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test	23
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for the methylene blue test	23
Number of samples of pasteurised milk which were satisfactory to the methylene blue test	23
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted to the phosphatase test	23
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk on examination found satisfactory to the phosphatase test	22
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk submitted for the methylene blue test	23
Number of samples of "heat treated" milk satisfactory to the methylene blue test	21

One hundred and twenty-six samples of raw milk were submitted for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results :

81 samples were satisfactory.				
5	„	decolourised	before	5 hours.
—	„	„	„	4½ „
12	„	„	„	4 „
—	„	„	„	3½ „
1	„	„	„	3 „
4	„	„	„	2½ „
6	„	„	„	2 „
3	„	„	„	1½ „
12	„	„	„	1 hour.
2	„	„	„	½ „

The above table shows that 64.3 per cent. of the samples of raw milk attained the standard for accredited milk as compared with 68.5 per cent. in 1946 and 56.5 per cent. in 1945.

Thirteen samples of milk (2 tuberculin tested, 3 accredited, 7 ordinary and 1 pasteurised) were submitted to microscopical and biological examination for tubercle bacilli. Negative results were obtained from the microscopical examinations but 2 guinea pigs inoculated with milk from samples of accredited milk showed tuberculous glands and

spleen on post-mortem examination. Immediate steps were taken to arrange for all milk from the producer concerned to be pasteurised until the Ministry of Agriculture's Inspector certified the herd to be free from tuberculosis. The Ministry of Agriculture's Inspector in an interim statement reported that an individual sample of milk from 1 cow showed tubercle bacilli on microscopical examination and the cow concerned was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order when she was found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including lesions in the udder. The Ministry of Agriculture's Inspector finally reported that samples of milk involving 18 cows (excluding the above-mentioned animal) taken for biological test were certified non-tuberculous.

Ice-Cream.—Seventeen samples of ice-cream and a sample of fruit ice were taken from 14 producers or retailers with the following results :

Producer or Retailer	Type of Mix	Plate Count per c.c.	Probable number of Coliform Bacilli per c.c.	Probable number of Faecal Coli per c.c.
A	Cold Mix	30,000	350	0
B	do.	35,000	35	0
C (a)	Hot Mix	25,000	110	5
(b)	do.	160,000	2	0
*D	Choc-Ice	35,000	600	7
E	Cold Mix	20,000	13	0
F	Heat Treated	20,000	25	0
G (a)	Cold Mix	400,000	170	20
(b)	do.	5,000	0	0
H	do.	250,000	110	0
I (a)	do.	200,000	1800+	300
(b)	do.	200,000	1800+	300
(c)	do.	10,000	0	0
J	Heat Treated	100,000	0	0
†K	Cold Mix	160,000	1600	140
L	Heat Treated	10,000	0	0
M	Fruit-Ice	15,000	0	0
†N	Boiled Ice-Cream Powder	400,000	80	7

Satisfactory

*Out-of-district producer and retailer.

†Manufacture ceased for time being.

The results of the samples were communicated to the producers and retailers concerned and in the case of those producers whose samples were unsatisfactory their attention was called to the importance of every precaution being taken during the manufacture of this commodity, its subsequent handling and adequate sterilisation of utensils.

In one instance the Council cancelled the registration of the premises for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream owing to their unsuitability for the purposes of manufacture and subsequently registered the premises for the sale only of ice-cream.

Meat and Other Foods.—Centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued for the eighth successive year at the only licensed slaughterhouse which remains in use in the

Borough. The operation of centralised slaughtering continues to substantiate the experience gained during its temporary operation in the years 1914-1919.

The slaughterhouse at present in use, despite recent minor improvements, leaves much to be desired. The premises were adapted for the purpose in 1936 as a temporary measure pending the provision of more suitable accommodation. It is again hoped that a public abattoir will be provided in the very near future.

Four hundred and eighty-three visits were made and 11,917 animals were inspected.

Eighty-four visits were made to the Cattle and General Markets and also to meat vehicles.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1924	989	793	8062	149
Number inspected	1924	989	793	8062	149
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	6	23	14	48	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	574	369	8	271	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	30.15%	39.64%	2.77%	3.95%	18.12%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	10	53	1	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	316	408	2	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	16.94%	46.61%	0.38%	0.012%	6.67%

Thirty-three slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contra-vention of this Act was found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1894-1935. In ad-

dition to his powers under the aforementioned Acts he can, under the provisions of Sections 138 and 139 of the Kettering Improvement Act, 1904, cause any animal suspected by him to be affected with tubercular disease or any old, emaciated or diseased animal which in his opinion is unfit for human food to be removed from the Cattle Market.

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food 58 tons, 5 cwts., 3 qrs. and 13 lbs. of food material. Five hundred and thirty-two certificates were issued in respect of unfit homekilled, imported and tinned meats, and in addition three hundred and fifty-six certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation in respect of other unfit foods.

Bakehouses.—Forty-two visits were made to bakehouses; as a result of these visits 8 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Forty-one visits were made to these premises; as a result of these visits 3 matters received attention.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1947

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :

Disease	All Ages 1946	All Ages 1947	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	78	97	-	4	5	7	10	47	7	4	9	2	2	-	59	-
Diphtheria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ..	nil.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	9	18	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	2	1	10	15
Erysipelas	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	nil.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	5	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	75	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	22	690	26	56	81	95	132	273	15	4	8	-	-	-	6	-
Whooping Cough ..	89	202	20	16	32	37	41	54	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
Malaria	nil.	nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	297	1030	50	77	118	139	183	374	24	13	30	10	8	4	91	16

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1947

Disease	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	97	10	14	9	14	23	15	12
Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia	18	1	2	3	—	11	1	—
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	5	1	1	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	6	—	—	2	1	2	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	690	53	102	79	107	105	87	157
Whooping Cough	202	19	47	28	23	32	17	36
Food Poisoning	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	1030	86	167	121	150	178	121	207

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred. Supervision for 21 days was maintained of one person coming into the Borough who had been in contact elsewhere.

Typhus.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Scarlet Fever.—Ninety-seven cases were notified, an increase of 19 compared with the figure for the previous year. Fifty-nine, or 60.8%, were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; no deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.—One case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, it being an adult who had not been immunised.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of paratyphoid fever which occurred were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; both were prisoners of war.

Pneumonia.—Eighteen cases were notified compared with 9 in 1946; 15 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 25.

Erysipelas.—Eight cases were notified compared with 15 in 1946. None were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Six cases were notified. Five cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and were later transferred to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital. One case was nursed at home and later attended the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—One case was notified and was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, but no appreciable disease was discovered.

Dysentery.—No cases of dysentery occurred.

Measles.—Six hundred and ninety cases were notified. Six cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Two hundred and two cases were notified, 3 of which had complications and were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All were discharged cured.

Chicken-pox, Mumps and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable, therefore information regarding their incidence is liable to be inaccurate. The records of the School Medical Service show that amongst school children in Kettering the following cases occurred :

Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	4
German Measles	..	..	..	..	1

The case of German Measles was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Influenza.—This disease caused a certain amount of illness, but it did not by any means reach epidemic proportions. No deaths were attributed to it.

Food Poisoning.—Two cases were notified. No definite commodity was found to be the cause of the infections on investigations being carried out. In one case it was believed that a meat pie was the origin, but this fact could not be substantiated.

Tuberculosis.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Thirty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1947. In 1946 the figures were 39 and 9 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as: pulmonary 18; non-pulmonary 4. These figures differ from those compiled locally, which are shown in the following table. In 1946 the figures given by the Registrar-General were 19 and 2.

New Cases and Mortality during 1947

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	3	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 35	7	3	—	2	5	1	—	—
35 to 45	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
45 to 55	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and over ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	16	19	4	5	12	4	—	1

Form I. (Patients admitted to Sanatoria) 23
Form II. (Patients discharged from Sanatoria) 19

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies decreased from 387 in 1946 to 110. These patients were dealt with at the Disinfecting Station where they were given 220 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. They included 44 Kettering school children who were given 88 baths and 66 other Kettering persons who were given 132 baths. In addition 83 contacts were given preventive treatment. Use was made of the Scabies Order, 1941, to persuade contacts to attend for examination either at the Public Health Department or by their private medical attendant. It was necessary to serve 3 notices under the Order.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 110 cases of scabies and 83 contacts mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. Five thousand seven hundred and nineteen articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air, a decrease of 6,447 on the figures for 1946. One hundred and forty articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Three hundred and thirty-four rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	97
Diphtheria	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	4

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	36
Cancer	..	..	..	37
Other diseases	..	..	..	161

In addition all the Elementary Schools were disinfected by spraying during each of the principal vacations.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-natal and Post-natal Supervision.—Three ante-natal sessions were held weekly except that in the first week of each month 1 of these sessions was devoted to post-natal cases.

For cases completed during the year the average number of attendances at the Ante-natal Clinic was 10.77.

The relationship which the number of women from the Borough attending the Ante-natal Clinic bears to the total number of children born to mothers residing in Kettering is 23.32%. Ninety-one or 52.29% of the Kettering expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year were re-examined at the Post-natal Clinic.

The members of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee continued to give valuable assistance at the Welfare Clinics throughout the year.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out

Ante-natal Clinic :

Sessions held	125
---------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Expectant mothers :

First attendance in 1946	..	..	..	112
First attendance in 1947	..	..	..	221
Total attending .. .. .	..	..	..	333
Re-attendances in 1947..	..	..	..	1,674
Total attendances in 1947	..	..	..	2,007
Average attendance per session	..	..	..	16.05
Cases sent by doctors .. .. .	..	..	..	83
Cases sent by midwives	..	..	..	1
Cases sent by health visitors ..	..	..	..	3
Cases sent by another patient..	..	..	..	14
Cases sent by others .. .. .	..	..	..	5
Cases came on own initiative ..	..	..	..	115
Primigravidae examined at first visit in 1947	..	..	..	104
Multigravidae examined at first visit in 1947	..	..	..	117
Normal labours .. .. .	..	..	..	165

Abnormal labours :

Premature .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Induction for A.P.H.	..	..	..	1
Pregnancy terminated	..	..	..	1
Instrumental delivery	..	..	..	1
Twins (premature)	..	..	..	1

Abortions	4
Stillbirths (3 premature, 1 A.P.H.)	4
Miscarriages	2
Not pregnant	4
Left town	19
Transferred to doctors	32
Transferred to district nurses	11
Undelivered at end of year	87

Post-natal Clinic :

Sessions held :	12
First attendances in 1947	91
Re-attendances in 1947.. .. .	22
Total attendances	113
Average attendance per session	9.4
Visits of midwives, friends, etc.	556
Patients advised dental treatment	73
Patients referred to private doctors	64
Patients referred to V.D. Clinic	8
Patients referred to Gynaecologist	1
Patients referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon	2
Patients referred to Consultant Obstetrician	38
Letters to doctors, hospitals, etc.	136

Maternal Mortality.—No deaths of women resident in the Borough were classified by the Registrar-General to pregnancy or child bearing. This is the fifth successive year in which this return has been nil.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases were notified, both occurred in hospital and one was a Kettering resident.

Maternity Accommodation.—The need for additional maternity accommodation, which was mentioned in the Annual Reports for 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946, continued during 1947.

On 31st January, 1946, on account of shortage of staff, the maternity ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital was closed to normal cases and thereafter only emergency cases and those with indications of abnormality were admitted, the latter being booked on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician.

At the London Road Hospital bookings for maternity cases for the Borough averaged 5 per month, but due to the continued closure of the maternity ward at the Kettering and District General Hospital 59 applications for beds had to be refused.

In order to make the best possible use of the accommodation available only those cases where home conditions were such that domiciliary confinement was impracticable were booked for the London Road Hospital.

Below is given information regarding the maternity cases received in the various institutions :

(1) Kettering and District General Hospital.—Sixty-eight women, of whom 13 had attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were referred by Mr. Watson, were admitted under the Borough Council's Scheme. Eight private patients from Kettering were received and 4 patients from the County area. Nine children, of whom the parents of five were Kettering residents, were stillborn. The average number of days in hospital of the mothers was 14.25. In accordance with the arrangements mentioned in the Report for 1943, 29 women were discharged before the expiration of 14 days from the birth of the baby :

1	on the 4th day
4	„ „ 5th day
3	„ „ 6th day
3	„ „ 7th day
2	„ „ 8th and 9th days
3	„ „ 10th day
2	„ „ 11th day
1	„ „ 12th day
8	„ „ 13th day

(2) Kettering London Road Hospital.—Sixty-six women resident in Kettering were received in this institution.

(3) St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell.—One expectant mother resident in Kettering was admitted.

(4) Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton.—Two women resident in the Borough were on the advice of the Consultant Obstetrician admitted under his care.

Premature Infants.—The arrangements for the care of premature infants were set out in the Report for 1944. During the year 1947 various articles—cots, blankets, mattresses, hot water bottles, electric blanket pads, etc., provided by the Borough Council were loaned from the Stockburn Memorial Home for use in the care of premature babies.

Ten premature babies were born at home and were nursed entirely at home. Five died within the first 24 hours of life and 5 were living at the end of one month.

Sixteen premature babies, the mothers of 7 of whom were not resident in Kettering, were born in hospital or nursing homes and 11 were alive at the end of one month.

The following tables show further details of the premature babies :

Table A : Weights at birth and survival time of premature babies born in Kettering during 1947 to Kettering residents.

Table B : The place of birth of children shown in Table A.

Table C : Weights at birth and survival time of all premature babies born in Kettering during 1947 whether or not their mothers were Kettering residents.

Table D : The place of birth of children shown in Table C.

TABLE A.
Premature Births to mothers resident in Kettering, 1947

Weight Group		Number of premature births		Number dying (days of survival)							Second Week	Over 2 Weeks	Number surviving 28 days	Percentage survival
lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	Born alive	Born dead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
5—1	— 5—8	3											3	100%
4—9	— 5—0	4											4	100%
4—1	— 4—8	2		2										Nil
3—9	— 4—0	4		1									3	75%
3—1	— 3—8	1											1	100%
2—9	— 3—0	2		1									1	50%
2—1	— 2—8													—
1—9	— 2—0	3		3										Nil
Total	..	19		7									12	63.15%

TABLE B.
Premature Births to mothers resident in Kettering, 1947

Where born	Total born alive	Total survival	Percentage survival
Voluntary Hospitals	9	7	77.7%
Maternity and Nursing Homes ..	—	—	—
At home (Domiciliary Midwives) ..	10	5	50.0%
Municipal Hospitals	—	—	—

TABLE C.
All Premature Births in Kettering (residents and non-residents, 1947)

Weight Group		Number of premature births		Number dying (days of survival)							Second Week	Over 2 Weeks	Number surviving 28 days	Percentage survival
		Born alive	Born dead	First Week										
lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
5—1	— 5—8	3											3	100%
4—9	— 5—0	6											6	100%
4—1	— 4—8	3		2									1	33.3%
3—9	— 4—0	6		1							1		4	66.6%
3—1	— 3—8	1											1	100%
2—9	— 3—0	3		2									1	33.3%
2—1	— 2—8													—
1—9	— 2—0	3		3										Nil
Not Weighed		1		1										Nil

TABLE D.
All Premature Births in Kettering (residents and non-residents, 1947)

Where born	Total born alive	Total survival	Percentage survival
Voluntary Hospitals	16	11	68.7%
Maternity and Nursing Homes ..	—	—	—
At home (Domiciliary Midwives) ..	10	5	50%
Municipal Hospitals	—	—	—

The registered causes of death of the 7 premature babies who died was prematurity.

Consultant Obstetrician.—Nine applications for Mr. Watson's services on behalf of Kettering residents were received from medical practitioners.

Emergency Unit for Maternity Cases.—This service was not required during the year.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council arrangements are made for unmarried mothers to attend the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and to be admitted to the various local hospitals on the same conditions as married women.

The Welfare Worker of the Kettering Social Welfare League has been able to place satisfactorily a number of unmarried mothers in residential institutions where after confinement they receive training in mothercraft and domestic work.

The arrangements which were mentioned in the Report for 1944 regarding closer liaison between the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council and the Kettering Social Welfare League have worked well throughout the year. The Borough Council gives a substantial monetary grant to and is represented on the League, while the Welfare Worker reports to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council at quarterly intervals. Also close co-operation is maintained between the Welfare Worker and those members of the staff of the Public Health Department who are engaged in maternity and child welfare duties.

Miss R. F. Drewe, the Welfare Worker, gives the following information regarding her work in the Borough for the year 1947 :

Confinement cases	..	..	..	..	42
Adoptions	..	..	..	..	32
After-care..	..	..	..	..	33
Marriage disharmonies	..	..	..	..	29
Intermediary for Dr. Barnardo's Homes	..				9
Miscellaneous cases	..	..	..	..	114
Total cases dealt with					259

This year has seen a steady growth in the responsibilities of the League and week by week more persons in distress have visited the office of the League as they come to know that there is somewhere they can discuss their problems in strict confidence and receive help and advice.

During the year 2 special grants have been made by the Kettering Borough Council towards the cost of providing institutional care for unmarried expectant mothers. In the remainder of the cases the costs have been met by contributions from the patients and assistance from other quarters.

Home Helps.—During the year 3 women have given satisfactory part-time help in the home to 3 maternity cases. A proportion of the cost was recovered in accordance with the Council's scale.

The position regarding home helps for maternity cases and also for domestic helps for cases of illness in the home is very unsatisfactory. Some women appear to be willing to act as paid home helps for their own friends but not for other people requiring this form of assistance so that at the time of writing there are no women known to the Public Health Department agreeable to undertake this duty at any house in the town to which they may be assigned.

Supply of Sheets.—Four hundred and sixty-one priority dockets for sheets were issued at the Ante-natal Clinic in the School Lane Centre to 227 expectant mothers in order to facilitate their confinements at home. In each instance a certificate was received from the midwife booked for the case stating that the woman was genuinely in need of sheets. The dockets were presented to traders who supplied at current controlled prices and free of purchase tax one sheet in exchange for each docket.

Notification of Births.—The births of 330 male and 320 female infants born alive to parents resident in the Borough were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. In addition 182 children whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Borough were born.

The percentage of illegitimate children in the total number of births during the last 10 years is given below; it indicates one result of war conditions :

Percentage of illegitimate births						
1938	..	..	..	..	..	4.37
1939	..	..	..	..	..	5.84
1940	..	..	..	..	..	4.48
1941	..	..	..	..	..	6.81
1942	..	..	..	..	..	7.36
1943	..	..	..	..	..	7.41
1944	..	..	..	..	..	9.86
1945	..	..	..	..	..	11.14
1946	..	..	..	..	..	7.13
1947	..	..	..	..	..	4.83

Stillbirths.—Twenty stillbirths were registered—this gives a proportion of 1 stillborn child to 36.3 living children. The still-birth rate was 26.81 per 1,000 total births and 0.55 per 1,000 total population.

The stillbirth rates for the last 10 years were :

Year	Rate per 1,000 total births			Rate per 1,000 total population
1938	40.00	0.59
1939	51.17	0.71
1940	32.53	0.39
1941	43.47	0.61
1942	40.81	0.70
1943	31.43	0.59

Year				Rate per 1,000 total births	Rate per 1,000 total population
1944	..	..	..	30.95	0.65
1945	..	..	..	16.08	0.31
1946	..	..	..	8.66	0.17
1947	..	..	..	26.81	0.55

Infantile Mortality.—Eighteen deaths of children under 1 year occurred, which gives an infantile death rate of 24.79 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 41. Thirteen or 72.2% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life and 5 or 27.8% in the period from the second week to the twelfth month.

The infantile mortality rates for the Borough of Kettering and for England and Wales during the last 10 years were :

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Average 1938- 1947
Borough of Kettering	43.75	44.94	60.79	50.78	47.46	40.18	48.61	32.68	32.02	24.79	42.60
England and Wales	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	49

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case was notified. No impairment of vision resulted.

The Pre-School Child.—(1) The Linden Avenue Nursery continued to carry out good work throughout the year. The accommodation is for 40 children from 2 to 4 years of age, but where special circumstances exist children from 1½ to 2 years are admitted with a maximum of 6 children under 2 years of age in attendance at any time. The average number of children on the roll was 37 and the average attendance was 27.8. In order to prevent as far as possible the introduction of infection into the nursery by new children, each prospective entrant is medically examined 2 days prior to admission. Re-examinations are carried out each term. Fifty-three first examinations and 121 re-examinations were done. Seven children required treatment and 29 children were kept under observation.

The Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Nursery Classes at the Henry Gotch and the Rockingham Road Infant Schools also admit and care for children under 5 years of age.

(2) Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.—The ages and causes of death of 5 children were :—

Age	Cause of Death
1 month ..	Broncho-pneumonia.
17 months ..	Broncho-pneumonia.
18 months ..	Tuberculous meningitis.
4 years ..	Broncho-pneumonia. Bronchitis. Cretinism.
4 years ..	Fulminating pneumococcal septicaemia. Lat- eral sinus thrombosis. Left side chronic ear infection.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—As under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food expectant and nursing mothers and child holders of the R.B.2 ration book (i.e., children up to and slightly over 5 years of age) can obtain free or at the reduced cost of 1½d. per pint a priority allowance of 7 pints of liquid milk weekly, or if the child is under the age of 2 years National Dried Milk in lieu, it has not been necessary for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to provide milk under this Order.

Vitamin and Iron Preparations.—In addition to milk, expectant mothers and children holding the R.B.2 ration book can obtain priority allowances of cod liver oil compound and orange juice. For those expectant mothers who find the liquid cod liver oil unpalatable, tablets containing a concentrate of vitamins A and D together with calcium and potassium iodide are obtainable.

Children under 5 years of age in attendance at infant schools, the Ronald Tree Nursery School and the Linden Avenue Nursery have their orange juice and cod liver oil there. Tablets of ferrous sulphate are available for issue as necessary to children attending the nursery classes and nursery schools.

Child Welfare Centres.—Four child welfare clinics were held weekly, 3 at School Lane Centre and 1 at St. Philip's Hall. The table below shows the attendances. Compared with the previous year the total attendances of children have increased by 222 and the average attendance of children per session by 2.17. The number of new cases has increased in the under 1 year section by 29 whilst in the over 1 year section it has decreased by 20. The decrease in the attendance of toddlers at the Welfare Centres was probably due to a measles epidemic and to the parents' fear of anterior poliomyelitis.

	St. Philip's Hall	School Lane	Totals
Number of sessions	46	137	183
Children :			
New cases under 1 year	75	342	417
Re-attendances	1457	5207	6664
New cases over 1 year	6	26	32
Re-attendances	494	2974	3468
Total attendances of children	2159	8907	11066
Average attendance of children per session	46.93	65.01	60.47
Consultations with Medical Officer	760	3484	4244
Mothers with babies	1949	8236	9185
Visitors	298	1631	1929
Total attendances	4406	18774	22180
Average total attendance per session	95.78	137.03	121.20

The Work of the Health Visitors:

HOME-VISITING :

Visits to expectant mothers :

Number of first visits	188
Number of re-visits	92
Number of ineffective visits	49

Visits to infants under 1 year :

Number of first visits	838
Number of re-visits	2,348
Number of ineffective visits	559

Visits to children 1—5 years :

Number of first visits	60
Number of re-visits	4,149
Number of ineffective visits	693

Number of visits to cases of :

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Still births	18
Total visits, 1947	8,994
Total visits, 1946	6,995

Attendance at clinic sessions :

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	359
Ante-natal Clinics	248
Post-natal Clinics	15
Total Attendances, 1947	622

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age were the same as in past years. Dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers was provided as in former years.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Eighteen children made 27 attendances.

Aural Clinic.—Seventeen children attended this clinic on 38 occasions.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—One hundred and fifty-three children under school age were on the register of this clinic at the end of the year. There were 242 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 98 attendances at the After-care Clinic. Two children under school age were admitted to and were discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Dental Clinic.—The table below gives particulars of the cases treated :

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Children	Total
New cases (first attendances) ..	58	5	23	86
Re-attendances ..	140	32	13	185
Total attendances ..	198	37	36	271
Extractions ..	100	18	11	129
Fillings ..	47	4	10	61
Other operations ..	109	23	21	153
Local anaesthetics ..	16	6	—	22
General anaesthetics	32	6	5	43

Five dentures were supplied to 3 nursing mothers and 6 dentures to 3 expectant mothers. One mother had a tooth added to her plate.

Minor Ailment Clinic. Forty-nine children under school age attended on 233 occasions.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.—There is an ever growing need for this service and it is hoped that it will be available in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS

Child Life Protection.—During the year the Health Visitors, in their capacity of Child Protection Visitors, paid 27 visits to the homes of 12 children. At the end of the year the register contained the names of 9 children. Two children were returned to a Home and one to the care of her father.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Under Section 7 (3) 7 persons gave notice during the year regarding the placing of a child with a foster-parent.

Boarded-Out Children.—The Health Visitors paid on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council 29 visits to children boarded out in the Borough, between 1st January and 11th November, on which date the County Children's Visitor undertook this duty.

Examination of Employees.—Seventeen males and 20 females were medically examined by either the Medical Officer of Health or the Deputy Medical Officer of Health; all except 1 male were considered fit for employment in the service of the Council.

Cremation.—Three hundred and twenty-four cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year. The graph included at the back of this report indicates the increase in the number of cremations and the comparison between the total deaths in the Borough and the cremations.



CREMATIONS (LOCAL RESIDENTS) COMPARED WITH DEATHS & OUT-OF-TOWN CREMATIONS.

